THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA : THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11 | CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1927 | No. 4

Athabasca U.F.A. Launches Campaign in Federal By-election

Louis Normandeau Named as Farmers' Candidate

The First Week in the Alberta Legislature

Recommended Wheat Varieties for Alberta

Alberta Wheat Pool Section

U.F.A. Annual Convention Reports

President Gardiner Speaks in Debate on Address

Reduction of Consumers' Income No Remedy for Glut of Goods—Grave Position of Western Agriculture—Debt and Interest Reduction Imperative

President Gardiner returned to Ottawa following the Board and Executive meetings which took place after the Annual Convention, in time to take his place on the opening of Parliament as chairman of the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons.

Following Mr. King and Premier Bennett in the debate on the address, he stated that while he personally had no objection to reduced indemnity, the general policy of reduction in the civil service and the general curtailment of income which is being prescribed as a means of meeting the financial problems of the day, is no remedy, since the reason for depression is to found in the unconsumed abundance which the people as a whole lack the power to buy. "We are reducing the purchasing power of the people at a time when it is absolutely essential that purchasing power should be increased rather than reduced," he declared.

Where Real Control Lies

"We sometimes think that this Parliament is the institution which in the final analysis controls the destiny of Canada, but with all respect to our Parliamentary institutions, with all respect to the views held by the people with regard to these institutions, in my judgment the real controllers of this country are the banking and financial institutions. Inasmuch as they will desire to retain the control which they have held in the past and which they hope to hold in the future, it is only to be expected that Governments will follow their advice. Their advice always has been and no doubt always will be, that during a period of distress such as we are now passing through we must practice 'economy,' or, in other words, reduce the purchasing power of the people to the minimum."

Referring to a passage in the speech from the throne in which it was stated that "world conditions are beyond the control of the Canadian people," Mr. Gardiner remarked that while that was true, it was also true that Canada could influence world conditions. The really important question was: "Are we doing everything in our power . . . . . within Canada . . . . . to see that the condition of our people is improved?"

Another sentence in the speech from the throne described "the Canadian situation" as "fundamentally sound." If that were so, asked Mr. Gardiner, "why have we to provide for unemployment relief? Why have we to provide for many of our agriculturalists who are facing starvation?" How was it that the condition tended to produce starvation in the midst of plenty? "If our situation is fundamentally sound," he said, "we should have no hardship in Canada, because we have natural resources and the machinery of production in great abundance, all the things that are necessary to provide our people with all the comforts they might expect."

Referring to a statement in the official speech that "conditions are gradually improving," Mr. Gardiner said he would like to have first hand information, as he had been unable to find evidences of improvement in Western Canada. As to the problem of international indebtedness which had been referred to while it was true that debtor and creditor nations would have to adjust their accounts, why not deal with the situation in Canada? "I submit," he said, "that today we have a greater volume of debt in Canada than we ever had before, and that applies not only to Governments, Federal, Provincial and municipal, but to individuals as well, and my judgment is that until such times as there is some adjustment of debts, both international and more particularly debts within our own country, we are not going to have any great improvement in conditions."

Only Road to Permanent Peace

As to the disarmament conference, Mr. Gardiner said he was not sanguine, but hoping against hope. "The peace of the world in the final analysis is inherent in and a part of our economic system, and until such time as we are in a position to eliminate the terrific competition between nations for world markets and other factors that arise out of our present economic conditions, I am afraid there is little hope for permanent world peace."

Mr. Gardiner remarked that there was in the official speech "not one word . . . . with regard to unemployment, not one word with regard to the primary producers and the conditions under which they are working," and, deploring these omissions, he went on to describe the grave situation in the West, stating that conditions are far worse than they were a year ago, and that "unless some very drastic measures are taken very soon, we shall have the bulk of our farmers in such an insolvent state that even under better conditions they can never hope to recover their title of ownership in their farms. . . . There is no hope for the Western farmer except on two conditions; first he must be relieved of some of the responsibilities and debts which he has incurred and is carrying; secondly, he must be relieved of some of the high interest rates he is paying today."

The action taken on Alfred Speakman's motion to set up a National Council of Social and Economic Research is reported on page 18.

Junior Farmers Banqueted by Pool

A banquet to about 45 farm boys, winners in various grain events, who were in attendance at the Provincial Seed Fair, was given by the Alberta Wheat Pool in the Hudson's Bay dining room, on Tuesday, February 9th. The Junior farmers were welcomed by H. W. Wood, chairman of the Pool, who spoke in high praise of the spirit shown by the boys and their achievement. H. O. German, Secretary of the Pool, presided over the gathering, and the trophy which was won by the Mundare Junior Crop Club in the field grain competitions, was presented by E. I. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner for the Province, and received in behalf of the club by John Sherniowsky. Mr. Gray also drew attention to the all-Canadian grain judging trophy won by the Consort team at the Toronto Royal Fair last fall.

Mr. German, in an able and inspiring address, said the Pool was proud to be associated with the Government of Canada, the Alberta Government and the United Farmers of Alberta in promoting a deeper and more scientific interest in agriculture. He welcomed G. M. Stewart of the Dominion Seeds Branch, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Black of Edmonton, representing the Alberta Government, and A. E. Wilson, manager of the feed and seed grain department of the Saskatchewan relief commission. He referred with regret to the absence of Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., who had been called away from the city, and of Mr. Purdy, who was also unavoidably absent.

Through the efforts of such men as Herman Trelle, Joseph H. B. Smith, and others, the entire world had come to recognize the superiority of Alberta soil and climate and the inherent skill of Alberta farmers in the production of wheat. Our problem today, when there was a surplus of about 600,000,000 bushels, said Mr. German, was obviously not one of more wheat but of better wheat. When wheat was selling at about half the cost of production and yet thousands of people were starving for lack of bread, it was obvious that there was something radically wrong with our economic system.

Mr. German urged the boys to join the U.F.A. in their districts, and if there was no Local, to take steps to form one.

Graham Spry Acquires "Farmers' Sun"

The acquirement of the *Farmers' Sun* of Toronto by Graham Spry, which is announced in the issue of that paper most recently to hand, is a matter of much significance to the farm movement of Ontario, and of Western Canada as well. Mr. Spry, who is a Westerner, a Rhodes scholar who became deeply interested in the co-operative movement among farmers while engaged in newspaper work in the Prairie Provinces, has for some years been General Secretary of the Associated Canadian Clubs, whose revival as an effective force in Canadian life is very largely attributable to his able and energetic work as organizer.

Mr. Spry addressed the U.F.A. Convention a few years ago. He has for many years taken a deep interest in the Alberta farm movement, with whose ideals he is in close sympathy. Under his direction the *Sun* will undoubtedly prove a powerful factor in the building up of that community of outlook upon broad issues of economic and social policy which is essential to success in the field of national affairs. The current issue contains congratulations and good wishes from leaders in the farm movement throughout the Dominion, including H. W. Wood.

In a personal note Mr. Spry states: "There is today no problem of production. . . . The farmer's problem is his relation to the industrial society of today. . . . My especial weakness is a love of newspapers that love a fight, and economic movements that do not accept as perfection and immutable law the industrial system which accident and rapidity have clamped upon the Western world."

HELD OVER

We regret that owing to lack of space, many important articles, including some reports and addresses delivered at the Annual Convention, cannot be published in this issue.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year $2.00

Single Copies ..... 10 cents

Make remittances by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for money forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address.—When requesting a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending Feb. 1st, 1932 46,576

Managing Director
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by
THE U.F.A. LIMITED
Longfield Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

ADVERTISING

Commercial Display ..... 70c per agate line
($4.90 per inch)

Classified ..... 3c per word prepaid
No discount for time or space

New copy must reach us 8 days in advance of publication to insure insertion.

No advertisements taken for liquor, patent medicine, or speculative investment schemes. None other than reliable advertisements will be knowingly accepted. Readers will confer a favor by advising us promptly of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
A. M. TURNER
G. J. ARGUE

Eastern Representative: H. [illegible]

Vol. 11 CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1932 No. 4

Principal Contents

	Page
President Gardiner Speaks in Debate on Address	2
Editorial	3
The Annual Convention and After	4
Legislature Opens in Time of Grave Difficulty	5
Party Chief's Worry About Farmers' Mentality	7
Athabasca U.F.A. Convention Launches Campaign	8
Private Control of Public Business	9
Alberta Wheat Pool Section	10
Recommended Wheat Varieties for Alberta	10
Canada's Special Place in Britain's Markets	12
News from Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool	14
"This Life Insurance Business"	16
Committees of the U.F.A. Central Board	17
Amendments to the Constitution of the U.F.A.	17
House Passes U.F.A. Resolution	18
Interests of the United Farm Women	20
U.F.A. Junior Activities	21

EDITORIAL

ATHABASCA

If the fine spirit of comradeship and enthusiasm displayed at the Athabasca Federal Convention is any criterion, the campaign which has been launched by the organized farmers of the constituency begins under the most favorable auspices.

The task which lies before the farm people of Athabasca constituency and the competent and energetic officers who have been placed in charge of the election activities is worthy of their utmost efforts; and of the efforts of all officers and representatives of the Association who are in a position to give assistance. Success, today within the grasp of the farmers of the constituency, would have a profound effect upon the future of our movement, and would give a powerful stimulus to the forces of social progress throughout the Dominion. As a writer in *The World Tomorrow* whom we recently quoted has shown, the tide in Canada is turning against reaction. The people, in rapidly increasing numbers, are coming to realize that the future lies with those forces of social reconstruction of which the Farmer and Labor groups in the Federal Parliament are the chief national representatives.

The election of Louis Normandeau, the U.F.A. candidate, would bring added strength to the much overworked group of U.F.A. Members in the House of Commons. A young man of energy, ability and education who has given effective service to the movement over a term of years, and has consistently supported its principles; a farmer who is well acquainted with the needs of the far-flung territory of Athabasca, his election would bring credit to the movement.

* * *

THE DEBATE AT EDMONTON

In the debate on the address in the Alberta Legislature, U.F.A. and Labor members devoted themselves to the serious discussion of the grave financial and economic problems with which the masses of the people of this and other Provinces are today confronted. Of these problems those of unemployment and of the relations of debtor and creditor are of the most pressing practical urgency. Both the leader of the Conservatives and the spokesman of the Liberal party found it convenient to ignore these subjects, and to devote themselves to the trivialities of partizan controversy.

* * *

Mr. Duggan has a short memory, or thinks the people have. The public man who two years ago made a determined effort to persuade the Government to spend $25,000,000 on a program of highway and roads construction is hardly in a position to pose as an apostle of frugality.

* * *

In discussions of the financial policies forced upon Governments as the result of the breakdown of the economic system, it would be well to bear in mind the words of the present Lord Morley, which we quoted in our last issue: "We have . . . a bankers' crisis, caused by bankers' mismanagement."

* * *

THE FARMERS' SUN

Graham Spry, who has recently acquired the *Farmers' Sun* of Toronto, is well known in the West. A Western man who is conversant with the farmers' movement in these Provinces and thoroughly in sympathy with its ideals, he will be able, through the representative farmers' paper of Ontario, to strengthen the bonds of sympathy and understanding between the farmers of East and West.

* * *

FAR EASTERN CRISIS

Some newspapers which until recently could scarcely conceal their glee at the prospect of war between Japan and Russia—a war which it was hoped might smash the Five Year Plan—are today very contemptuous of the League of Nations because it has not put an end to the unofficial war at Shanghai and are greatly perturbed by the risks of a war in which Western powers might be involved. The League has always been an imperfect instrument, and will be so long as the competitive economic system lasts; but perhaps the charges of spineleseness should be preferred against its member Governments, without whose support the League cannot be effective; and the contempt reserved for the newspapers whose joy in the prospect of a Russo-Japanese war has suddenly turned to panic as the crisis in Shanghai reveals new prospects.

The Annual Convention and After

Mr. Duggan Pays His Respects to Farmers' Convention and Expresses Concern for Farmers' Mentality—What Are the "Foundations of Canadian Citizenship?"—The Convention Debate on Control of Alberta's Police Force

By The EDITOR

During the past few days the leader of one of the parties in the Alberta Legislature has paid his compliments to and passed judgment upon our Annual Convention. There is generally something to be gained from an effort to "see ourself as others see us;" and though the matter is dealt with in a contributed article elsewhere, it may be worth while to preface this week's notes with a quotation from a newspaper report of Mr. Duggan's speech. The Conservative leader declared, states the *Edmonton Journal*, "that the recent U.F.A. Convention had disclosed a mentality which, if allowed to develop, would destroy the very foundations of Canadian citizenship."

This Dangerous Mentality

In what particular decisions or discussions of the Convention this dangerous mentality was displayed, so far as the report shows Mr. Duggan did not make clear, and we can only guess. Was it in the definition of the goal of our movement; the Convention's expressed belief that the competitive system is approaching its full development—or perhaps already in decline? Was it in the decision to reduce the difficulties in the transition stage to a new social order to a minimum by preparing for the change? Was it in the demand for the restoration of the rights of freedom of speech and assembly, in order that Canadians may enjoy at least equal privileges of citizenship with people living in other white communities in the British group of nations? Was it in the Convention's recognition of the obvious truth that an economic and financial system which results in starvation in the midst of plenty, is outworn, and needs to be replaced by a better one? Or can it have been in the decision of the delegates to mobilize their forces in their own districts for co-operative purposes and so make present living a little more tolerable while building up among themselves a personnel trained in the technique of distribution—a technique of value both in the present and in any future economic order?

* * *

It is, of course, very generously considerate of Mr. Duggan to concern himself so deeply with the mental condition of Alberta farmers; but the political leader in this day and generation who can be scared out of his wits, as Mr. Duggan appears to be, by the suggestion that the economic and financial system which has brought civilization to its present pass is not the best of all possible systems, must be a very timid statesman. Why, if Mr. Duggan wants to do so, I am sure he can hear the expression of views upon financial issues very similar to those which were expressed at the U.F.A. Convention, in professional and business circles in Edmonton, or any other Canadian city. The ideas are not expressed so openly, but they are there just the same; and Mr. Duggan, if he is as alert as I think him to be, might be expected to know it. Unfortunately, the people of the cities, many of whom are today prepared to embrace quite advanced ideas, have little opportunity as a rule to learn exactly what the U.F.A. does stand for. Many professional and business people who have been awakened by adversity to a realization of the defects of the present system, and are as convinced as the farmers are of the need for fundamental (that is to say "radical") social change, yet remain prejudiced against both the U.F.A. and Labor forces. If they were to study such documents as the definition of the Co-operative Commonwealth which our Convention adopted, in increasing numbers they would endorse it.

In this connection I may refer to an experience of my own immediately following the Convention. A city banker with whom I was talking expressed much concern about the "radical" tendency of some resolutions adopted by the delegates. They seemed to him to go "too far." When he had expressed his fears about the tendencies in the Farmer's Movement, he went on to discuss the world situation. "This sort of thing can't last," he remarked. "We can produce all the food and clothing and shelter we need—all the necessities and many luxuries—in abundance; and yet millions of people in North America are near to starvation. I have come to the conclusion that there is *no way out under the present system. We shall have to create a new economic and social system.*" He had come to exactly the same conclusion as the U.F.A Convention, but did not realize it.

* * *

It does seem clear that if there is any undermining being done, it is being done by the people in the centres of financial power to whom Mr. Duggan, who is in charge of one of their outposts, apparently looks for leadership; blind leaders, that is, who fail to read the signs of the times, even when those signs are revealed by many of the most brilliant and far-seeing of the world's greater financial leaders. Does not Mr. Duggan know that the need for a "new system of world economy" has been announced by so eminent a financial authority as Sir George Paish, in the *Monthly Review* of Lloyd's Bank; that, to quote the British economist in full: "Never were underlying conditions more favorable to great prosperity, and never were the policies of the nations more effective in causing severe depressions. *Never did the progress of science call, as it is calling today, for a new system of world economy,* and never were the nations more determined to maintain the old and inefficient systems of national economy."

And does not Mr. Duggan realize that, as another eminent financial authority, Lord D'Abernon, has shown, the "undermining" is being done, not by those who, like the Alberta farmers, seek to protect themselves against the consequences of the collapse, but by those who, knowing the need for change, steadily resist it, who fail to understand that "So far from being produced by scarcity, or bad harvests, or political disturbance, the world crisis has occurred during a period of full production, both agricultural and industrial; it did not proceed from dearth or inefficiency, nor had it been caused by political disturbance or labor unrest"?

* * *

So far as the writer is concerned the particular political label which Mr. Duggan bears is of no consequence. I have never belonged either to the Liberal or the Conservative party, and in the Alberta Legislature at least I have never been able to distinguish any differences in principle between the parties. Mr. Bowson, speaking for the Liberals, was as blind to realities as Mr. Duggan when he failed equally with Mr. Duggan to recognize the fact, set forth by almost every modern writer on finance who is not the mouthpiece of a special interest, that unbalanced budgets are the inevitable outcome of the breakdown on an international scale of the financial and credit system; and that the breakdown was the inevitable outcome of a financial and economic policy which, while promoting efficiency in production, has failed to provide for distribution.

* * *

It would be fair to ask Mr. Duggan to state quite clearly what he considers the "foundations of Canadian citizenship" to be. Does he believe that these foundations are the dividends of the chartered banks—10, 12, 16 per cent in times when the incomes of an overwhelming majority of the masses of the people, farmers and townspeople alike, are being drastically cut, and the evils of unemployment aggravated every time a new venture in "economy", made at the behest of the banks, reduces the purchasing power in the hands of the consumers? Does he consider that when every other class in the community is faced by drastic curtailment of income, interest should remain sacred? Are the "foundations of Canadian citizenship" strengthened by a Bank Act which limits the legal rate of interest to 7 per cent but contains no penalty clause; so that bankers can with impunity become, as President Gardiner has stated, in reality the greatest lawbreakers in the country when they charge in excess of this rate, no matter what evasion may be practiced to provide a pretext? And were these foundations strengthened when the majority in the Canadian House of Commons defeated H. E. Spencer's bill to put teeth in the act by providing a penalty? And does Mr. Duggan think that foundations can be very stable which rest upon the water which the Holts and the Gundys, and a score of other "leaders" in Canadian higher finance, pumped into innumerable enterprises upon which the people of Canada have been expected to provide the dividends?

* * *

Sir George Paish and Lord D'Abernon, of course, are far-seeing business statesmen who see the dangers to the present order and wish to carry over into the new order as much of the competitive econo-

mic system as they can. The U.F.A. would go further. The definition of the "Co-operative Commonwealth" as adopted by the Convention and set forth in our last issue, is clear enough. It would be interesting to have Mr. Duggan's analysis of it, clause by clause. I regard it as an application to the conditions of twentieth century civilization, of the ideals propounded by one of the radical thinkers who lived many centuries ago in a less complex social order—in the lines, for the quotation of which in 1919, J. S. Woodsworth was indicted in Winnipeg on a charge of "seditious libel":

"And they shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat of the fruit thereof. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat."

* * *

Perhaps, after all, the seer of a more primitive age who indited that passage had a clearer understanding of what the foundations of citizenship are, even than Mr. Duggan.

* * *

One healthy effect of Mr. Duggan's venture in criticism may be to bring broad issues of social policy such as the U.F.A. Convention has defined, into more open discussion in the Legislature than has been the fashion in the past. It is true that the Assembly must concern itself very largely with problems of administration, and that generalizations which are in place on the public platform are not always in place in parliamentary debate. It is true, also, that the powers of a Provincial Legislature are limited. But the problems with which Alberta is faced as a Province during this period of crisis; the problems of finance which we must face in common with other Provinces and other countries, are only in a minor degree problems of administration. The drastic so-called "economies" which are being forced upon Governments everywhere at a time when the plain need of our times is an expansion of purchasing power, are not remedies. They must in the very nature of things aggravate unemployment, and increase distress. And while the details of these "economies" are being threshed out, their real character should be frankly recognized. The people who are being called upon to make sacrifices should be told candidly that they must suffer deprivation because those in our own and other countries who are in command of the bridge between production and consumption, find themselves unable, without a complete change of policy such as would threaten their own position, to keep the bridge open for traffic.

* * *

It was because the Convention did provide the broad outlines of a new social and financial policy, that the value of its chief decisions was so great. The decisions were not the outcome of immature thought, but of careful study which has been proceeding for more than a decade, study not only of principles, but of the national financial machinery in operation. That policy of social credit was dealt with in general terms in the last article, and more fully in certain clauses in the definition of "The Co-operative Commonwealth", in the reports of committees, and in various resolutions which were summarized.

* * *

Reference has previously been made to the action taken by the Convention in regard to the policy to be followed by the Association in co-operative purchasing. The adoption of the report of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee was an expression of approval of the policy followed during the past year, while in this and the report on Organization, also adopted, the broad lines of policy for the future were laid down.

The Convention expressed its full approval of the efforts of the Alberta Government to encourage co-operative enterprise in the Province. This was done in a resolution unanimously adopted on motion of J. K. Sutherland immediately after H. W. Wood, whose distinguished services in the field of co-operative marketing have been so important a factor in the building up of such enterprises, had completed his address on Thursday evening, January 21st. The resolution, which was carried unanimously, was in the following terms:

"Whereas, the failure of the competitive economic system is made manifest by the existence of poverty, want, unemployment and increasing misery in the midst of plenty, and

Whereas, these tragic contrasts would be impossible in a co-operative economic system, and

Whereas, our Provincial Government has given support and encouragement to co-operative enterprises;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta stand firmly behind these efforts of their Government and urge that they be continued.

Be it further resolved, that we condemn the organized attacks upon and misrepresentation of the Government and the Co-operative enterprises by those who benefit by the competitive system.

Further, that we pledge our entire support to all efforts toward the creation of a Co-operative Commonwealth."

* * *

Brief reference has previously been made to the debate on the control of the policing of the Province. It was one of the major debates of the week. It took place on a resolution from the Calgary U.F.A. Local, endorsed by the U.F.A. Central Board, urging "that the Provincial Government shall continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Province of Alberta, and that as a means to this very important part of their duties they shall maintain and control their own Provincial Police force."

Before the resolution came up for discussion, Premier Brownlee had dealt at length, in his speech on Wednesday evening, with the negotiations which led to the decision to accept an offer from the Dominion Government to police the Province at an estimated annual saving of $200,000; and he had explained in detail the reasons for acceptance, and removed misunderstanding upon a number of important points. While the Premier's address made it clear that no pressure had been brought to bear upon the Provincial Government in respect to this matter, and also that the R.C.M.P. in Alberta would act under the direction of the Alberta Government, there still lingered after the debate closed and the vote had been taken some apprehension—some fear that in time of crisis, a Government at Ottawa which has shown a dangerous tendency to adopt repressive measures, and in whose reliance upon constitutional procedure it might not always be possible to place confidence, might make use of the police force in a manner which an Alberta Government in close contact with the people, understanding of and sympathetic to their needs, might not desire. This was the fear expressed by Col. Robinson. Welcoming the Premier's reassurances and the removal of some misconceptions, he nevertheless stood by his guns to the end, when the resolution was defeated by 108 votes to 55.

Col. Robinson made it clear that he had "nothing to say against the ability of the Mounted Police"; but the question was, what kind of police should we have in the Province? Under the B. N. A. Act it was the Province's privilege to exercise control in matters of law and order. The change could not be due to any inefficiency on the part of our own force, which had proved itself and was rendering a large number of services apart from ordinary "police" work, which meant a large saving to the Province. The idea appeared to be, solely, that we were unable to finance our own force. If the Dominion Government were sincere in their desire for saving, why should they not turn over to our Provincial force such duties as were now being carried on by the R.C.M.P.? The money paid for the service would help Alberta to carry on.

Sympathetic Relations Desirable

"As I understand it," said the delegate, "we have a group of men who understand the Province, who maintain law and order in a sympathetic manner, and their record is clean. After 15 years I don't know that any blood has been shed, and I don't know that as much can be said of all parts of the Dominion. I think we may be coming to troublous times, and the great need is confidence in our police force, a sympathetic feeling between the people and the police, not a military dictatorship. I want law and order based on the Anglo-Saxon idea of law and order, without military display. In the event of difficulty, controlling our own force, we could augment it by a voluntary force up to any number required." In view of the Dominion law which limited historic rights of free speech and assembly, it was very desirable that the act should be administered by a force which would interpret the law as the Farmers' Government desired it, not as the Government at Ottawa desired. Even if some financial sacrifice were involved, we should retain our own force.

Premier on Police Problem

Premier Brownlee, in his address to the Convention, said that when formerly he opposed the turning over of the Provincial force, he was not influenced by the belief that the influence of the administration could percolate through the force, particularly in regard to such matters as liquor control, more readily if it were their own than a part of another force. He had never been alarmed about a military force, as he thought the people could be trusted to deal honorably with the administration whether a Liberal, Conservative or Labor Government was in power. He then showed that the acceptance of the agreement with the Dominion meant a saving of about $200,000 annually. He believed less harm would come from the effecting of a saving in this manner than by any other saving that could be made in other directions. A reduction of 15 per cent in the whole expenditure of the Province was being attempted.

When the resolution was debated at length on the following day, Premier Brownlee appeared by request to answer questions. Among questions asked by Rufus Cates, E. A. Hanson, and various

(Continued on page 30)

Alberta Legislature Opens in Times of Grave Difficulty in Agriculture and Industry

Speech From Throne Outlines Tasks of Session—Mover and Seconder of Address in Reply Deal With Pressing Problems of the Province and Nation—Cutting Down Consumption By Lowering Incomes Cannot Cure a Glut—Two Opposition Amendments—And the Opposition's Short Memory of Its Past Recommendations

Meeting at a time when governments of all the advanced commercial states in the world are faced by an unprecedented crisis; when poverty and distress are general in the farming industry, while depression and unemployment in industry are widespread, the special session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Alberta which opened on February 4th will be called upon to deal with problems of the most urgent character. There is every evidence that in spite of a strongly partisan spirit in some quarters, the membership of the Legislature as a whole are setting themselves to the task which lies before them with all seriousness and a determination to do what may be done to cope with the tasks of the day with a single eye to the well-being of the people of the Province. Space will permit of but a brief account of the proceedings of the first full week of the session; in which an effort was made by many speakers to visualize the problem and indicate the lines of policy for which the occasion calls.

Speech from the Throne

In the speech from the throne reference is made to the low prices of agricultural products, and the prevailing extreme hardship in sections where total or partial crop failure through lack of rain has occurred. "The decline in the purchasing power of our agricultural population," it is pointed out, "together with the general decline in business, has accentuated unemployment in our urban centres." While it is recognized that "the basic causes of our difficulties lie beyond the power and jurisdiction of this Assembly, and that our major problems can be solved only by readjustments on a national or international scale," the speech refers to the extensive programs of public works and direct relief carried out in conjunction with the Dominion Government and municipalities which are under way.

Gratification is expressed that in the face of difficult conditions, the school year which ended on June 30th set a new high record in the number of schools operating for a minimum of 160 days, in the average period of operation of all schools, and in regularity of attendance. Organization of the new Department of Lands and Mines; the negotiations respecting Turner Valley; the agreement with the Dominion Government for the policing of the Province by the R.C.M.P.; the excellent progress made during the year towards consolidation of the Co-operative Credit Societies; the gratifying progress made by co-operative marketing associations; the financial agreements respecting the Wheat Pool, are matters referred to; and while it is stated that "the loyalty of the members of the Alberta Wheat Pool to their organization has been demonstrated by the fact that deliveries of grain to the Pool are already in excess of the most optimistic estimates made at the beginning of the crop year."

The Assembly will be asked to give approval to "retrenchments in public expenditure which would not be considered under normal conditions, and at the same time to consider ways and means of augmenting public revenues." That "economic trends that have been operating with such disastrous effect in the world at large have, in the main, spent themselves," and the belief that "if the financial security of the Province is assured," it will be possible to "look forward with confidence to the future," are views expressed in the closing paragraph of the speech.

Two Major Problems

It is perhaps significant that while U.F.A. and Labor members alike addressed themselves with much seriousness to the two chief practical problems of the day—the problem of debtor and creditor and the problem of unemployment—both Mr. Lucas, who spoke for the Conservatives, and Mr. Howson, who in Mr. Webster's temporary absence owing to illness led the Liberals in debate, were content to ignore these matters, and to concentrate their efforts in partisan attack.

Mover and Seconder of Address

Of several notable speeches delivered during the week, by members of both U.F.A. and Labor groups, it is possible to deal in more than a sentence or two only with those of the mover and seconder of the address; Charles Forster, M.L.A. for Hand Hills, and Donald MacLeod, M.L.A. for Stony Plain. Even these must be outlined with regretted brevity. Both dealt with vital and pressing issues. Mr. Forster discussed mainly the problems of the south-eastern portion of the Province, towards the solution of which he offered a series of well thought out and well presented suggestions which revealed a thorough grasp of his subject in its broad aspects and in detail; while Mr. MacLeod's dealt chiefly with the defects in the prevailing economic and financial system which have brought upon all modern states a condition of poverty in the midst of plenty.

Mr. Forster, in opening, touched upon the grave international situation, the problem of international indebtedness; the moratorium on war debts which "does not cancel interest;" the intolerable burden in Canada of interest on public debts, Dominion, Provincial and municipal. "Today," he declared, "interest is the curse of civilization."

Following a valuable survey of general agricultural conditions, Mr. Forster discussed the past history and especially the "tragic history of last year" in south-eastern Alberta. The last three years had produced a very small crop, where there was any, and 1931 was the worst year in history. High winds, followed by extreme drought, soon extinguished any prosperity the farmer had. Some 42 families had been moved to other portions of the Province, 75 per cent of them taking homesteads, largely in the Peace River district. Removals left some of the districts without any children, and the schools were closed. Amalgamation of other districts was found necessary. Taxes were not forthcoming; the municipal hospital was handicapped, and it was only through the intervention of Government officials that banks were persuaded to finance municipal districts so that schools and hospitals could continue to run for a short time.

The courage of farm women who remained during this period with their children on the lonely farmsteads and looked after the livestock, while the men were away on highway construction provided as a relief measure, was notable.

Mr. Forster referred to the operation of the policy of free freight for feed, to the generous donations of potatoes and vegetables by the people of the northern portions of the Province, to the stock which had been moved northward. Hundreds of settlers who owned their land free of encumbrance would possibly move if there was a policy by which they might exchange their lands for lands elsewhere in the Province. The member gave the outlines of what he believed would prove to be a satisfactory policy for the future: consolidation of mortgage companies' lands within the district, as well as other lands, so that they can be leased for grazing purposes; reduction of assessments; enlargement of municipal units; construction of dams for water storage; community pastures; relocation of settlers within the district, so as to provide schooling and the necessary community life; assistance in securing seed; additional land for pasture and, apropos the irrigation areas, the bringing together of the feed of different areas in the Province and the livestock to consume it. "Alberta," said the member, "is well balanced for grass land, wheat land, coarse grain production. With our irrigation systems, we are able to produce abundance of alfalfa and fodder besides vegetables. Our people and our animals can all be well fed, and, united, we have the greatest possibilities of any Province in the Dominion."

Medicine Which Aggravates Disease

Mr. MacLeod paid a high tribute to the Premier, who had been called upon to shoulder responsibilities unprecedented in the history of the Province. He spoke of the great need to reorganize the health services of the Province. Going on to deal with social issues, he declared that almost without exception the nations of the world were "beggars on the doorsteps of the financial institutions." The remedy these financial doctors prescribed for a glut was to "economize"—that is to cut down consumption. The tragic thing was that their medicine, which had killed many, must be swallowed.

The member proposed that the Federal House should be requested to exercise at once its constitutional right to take the issue of currency and credit into its own hands. He knew of no place where a start towards the achievement of economic equality could be made under

more favorable auspices than in Alberta, where industry is less complex, and customs are less fixed, than elsewhere.

"Any community in which unemployment of both men and machines co-exists with chronic poverty and destitution is in no sense a community, but an anarchy," said the member. "What is the function of Governments today? In the most vital affairs of our economic life Governments exercise neither authority nor leadership. Let us get a move on. There are hands and brains ready to work, science ready to harness inanimate things and so provide the human race with a greater measure of life, liberty and happiness than the world has ever known." The defeat of the policy of those who stand in the way of the establishment of an efficient system of distribution was the first step to that end.

Two amendments to the address were offered, the first by Mr. Howson for the Liberals charging the Government with "excessive and unwarranted expenditure" necessitating increased taxation; the second by Mr. Duggan, declaring that the Government had "repeatedly refused to consider retrenchments in public expenditure which they now declare to be of vital importance," and expressing lack of confidence.

Brownlee Speaks

Premier Brownlee, in a speech in which he covered the whole field of Provincial affairs, and described the unprecedented character of the present crisis which affects all Governments, dealt effectively with the allegations in both amendments by showing that on projects which had been brought before the Legislature in better times, the two opposition parties had always been ready to press for added expenditures. Particularly devastating was his reference to Mr. Duggan's having urged, so recently as the session of 1930, the launching of a highways construction program involving an expenditure of $25,000,000 while at the same time he had demanded the abolition of the supplementary revenue tax—one of the most fruitful sources of revenue. If the object of the opposition motions was to show the unity of the Government in times of adversity, as well as prosperity, declared the Premier, then the opposition were to be thanked for the motion. The votes found the U.F.A. and Labor forces unanimous in support of the Government against the combined opposition, Mr. Howson's motion being defeated by 37 to 19 and Mr. Duggan's by 38 to 19.

In the course of his speech the Premier urged the remission of interest and some principal by financial interests; and expressed his belief that a moratorium would make present evils more intense. It would merely postpone payment, but the inevitable period of adjustment would have to be faced. It would have a bad effect on finances, and would be "the worst thing that could happen for the people of this Province." He would oppose it with all his strength. He advocated the retention of the five cent bonus on wheat until prices reach a reasonable level; a Federal and Provincial conference on unemployment; the need of a land settlement scheme; a plan of technical training for young men without jobs; a conference on rural credits.

Among other U.F.A. and Labor speakers were Hon. Perren Baker, who showed that extensive improvement had been carried out in school matters in spite of financial difficulties; W. H. Shield, who dealt with finances; Ald. Fred White, M.L.A., who defined the issue between the U.F.A.-Labor forces and those of the opposition as one of "profits versus people"—Lionel Gibbs, who suggested an annual parley of representatives of legislative and parliamentary groups in the Prairie Provinces; and Donald Cameron, who declared that if bondholders could be persuaded to accept 50 per cent of their interest charges for this year, he would willingly accept a 50 per cent cut in his indemnity. If members gave their services free the saving to the Province would be approximately 17 cents per capita. On the other hand, interest charges and exchange would cost approximately $9 per capita.

Party Chief's Worry About the Farmers' Mentality

And a Note on the Mental Outlook of a Party Chief

(Contributed)

"Reiterating objections to group governments, the Conservative chief declared that the recent U.F.A. convention had disclosed a mentality which, if allowed to develop, would destroy the very foundations of Canadian citizenship."

The paragraph printed above appeared in the *Edmonton Journal* of February 9th in a report of the speech made by D. M. Duggan, leader of the Alberta Conservative party, in reply to the speech from the throne.

U.F.A. members, who might feel irritated at this statement, should remember that Mr. Duggan's party is very old and that the sensibilities of the aged are often cruelly hurt by the intrusion of new ideas. The Tory party came into being nearly two hundred years ago, when, as the party of the Cavaliers, it began its battles in defense of the principle of the "Divine Right of Kings" (in other words, the rights of the classes as opposed to the rights of the masses) in opposition to the Whigs who demanded Parliamentary sanction of monarchy.

The Cavaliers, with their beliefs in the divine rights of the classes, have perished, but their dauntless spirits, it seems, still live on to inspire and guide those who are called to leadership in the Tory party.

Unquestionably, the Tories of the 17th century were filled with horror when they heard the Whigs demanding Parliamentary sanction of monarchy, and probably they felt that these demands revealed a "mentality, which, if allowed to develop, would destroy the very foundations," etc., etc.

It is not at all likely that Mr. Duggan, today, believes in the principle of the divine right of kings, but if one may judge from the *Journal's* report, he does feel distrubed when he discovers mentalities (such as were apparently in evidence at the U.F.A. Convention) which would "destroy the very foundation of Canadian citizenship" and, *incidentally*, some of the systems under which his party has thrived and grown.

It is not a new thing for Conservative leaders to "view with alarm" anything that indicates that the masses are thinking for themselves. That attitude is far older than Mr. Duggan. He is running quite true to political party tradition and form and it is not at all strange if he is deeply horrified to find that that worthy (though dull) fellow, that estimable, hard-working citizen, that honest tiller of the soil,—the farmer—is no longer willing just to dig and sow, to buy tariff-protected machinery, to keep the railways busy hauling his grain, to allow the business and professional "classes" to think for him and to select, *from their own numbers*, men to represent him in Parliament. It would not be surprising, even, to find that Mr. Duggan regards the farmer, who disputes the divine rights of the old economic and political systems, as an ungrateful, dangerous fellow with a warped "mentality."

With these things in mind, it should be easier for U.F.A. members to accept the compliment paid to their mentalities and to understand why Mr. Duggan is so ready to buckle on his sword, just as his Cavalier predecessors did, and go forth to kill the dragon of "class government" and to destroy the menace of that mentality which seems to have been disclosed at the recent U.F.A. Convention, which, "if allowed to develop would destroy the very foundations of Canadian citizenship."

TO U.F.A. MEMBERS WHO SIGNED REQUISITIONS

By resolution of the Annual Convention it was directed that membership dues for the year 1932 shall be paid in cash only. Meeting subsequent to the Convention, the Executive of the Association directed that a request be made to members who signed requisitions on the Alberta Wheat Pool in former years but are able to pay their dues for those years in cash, to do so. Upon receipt of cash for such arrearages, credit will be given to the member upon his requisition, and the requisition on the Pool cancelled in respect to the arrears so paid. We trust that as many as can will comply with this request.

In behalf of the Executive,

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
Vice-President.

Athabasca U.F.A. Convention Launches Campaign to Win Constituency---Louis Normandeau Nominated

Spirit of the U.F.A. Manifest in Enthusiastic and Harmonious Gathering of Federal Association—"The Cause" in the Forefront—Not a Personal or Selfish Note Struck in Convention

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THAT the spirit of the U.F.A. is capable of surmounting difficulties apparently insurmountable, and of rising to the occasion with unanimity and purposefulness, was never better demonstrated than by the recent convention of the Athabasca Federal U.F.A. Association. In spite of the terrific slump in financial resources, the continued burden of the depression still evident, and falling so unmercifully on the producer of primary products, Locals of the far-flung constituency scraped together the hard earned sinews of war and sent their representatives to Edmonton to choose a standard bearer in the by-election to be decided on March 21st. Not only that, but Locals so situated that they could not be represented sent fraternal greetings with blessing and prayer for the success of the convention and its decision.

Whether or not it was a reflex of the recent Annual Convention of the general body, the whole atmosphere of the meeting was one of co-operation. There were four nominees, yet there was never one personal or selfish note. The "Cause" was ever in the forefront. And when the ballots were counted and the choice determined by the slightest majority, the convention settled down to work to face the task of planning to carry the battle to the hustings.

Secret of U.F.A. Victories

Readers of the daily press will see this have been given the details. Your correspondent, therefore, prefers to sketch the high-lights which reveal perhaps the secret of U.F.A. victories in the past. To do that, he will have to be forgiven if he forsakes the beaten path of reporting, to record the conclusion that the U.F.A. has something never yet witnessed by the writer in the ranks of old line parties. That something is nothing less than the obliteration of the "self" so that the whole might be all-in-all.

Standing Vote of Sympathy

President Fred Mawson explained the reason for the calling of the convention. The whole constituency had winced at the shock of Mr. Buckley's untimely death. All people, of each and every party affiliation, had come to revere and value the late member for Athabasca for his kindliness and sincerity. He had wired Mrs. Buckley, on receipt of the news of her husband's demise, in the name of the U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, a message of condolence and sympathy. The convention endorsed this action by standing vote.

Thereafter decks were cleared for the primary business of the meeting, that of nominating a candidate. Nominations were made by ballot, and fifteen minutes' recess was called to allow delegates to submit same. On the count, four names were submitted: Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau; Donald MacLachlan, Clyde; J. E. Flynn, Clyde; and Louis Normandeau, Edmonton. Mr. Flynn withdrew at once.

Flames of Fellowship Rekindled

Nominees remaining up until this time were asked to speak, and it was during the few minutes taken by each of these that the old-time flames of farm fellowship were rekindled, and began to glow brighter and brighter until the convention seemed to melt away and we had resolved ourselves once more into children of a happy family gathered snugly around a blazing winter fire. There was no perfervid oratory—just a few pregnant sentences which spoke volumes to the heart. No foolish promises—yet a vision of the future which in itself is great promise to fainting spirits. No solicitation for support—just a quiet confidence in the will of the convention to choose rightly, and to bend the whole being to that will in any capacity. These are the things which strike the "new note," and which lie at the root of the farm people's power.

The Candidates Speak

Mrs. Warr was magnificent. Here was the voice of Woman risen up to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with her fellow human—Man. Interpretive of the new age, she was still keenly conscious of the slowly dying hostility to the idea of women entering in public life, as evidenced by the fact that in the entire Dominion of Canada there is but one lone woman representative at Ottawa, though she claimed that Miss Macphail stood head and shoulders above the vast majority of members in the House of Commons. When Mrs. Warr concluded her speech it was evident that she had won the respect of the convention, and though she had admitted that she did not expect to carry the convention when the score was counted she was only three votes in the red.

Donald MacLachlan, in withdrawing from the contest, made a witty address in his inimitable manner, on his reasons for that withdrawal. Like the convention, he was in a quandary on account of the sterling qualities of both remaining nominees. It was in a measure unfortunate to be in a position where one wanted to choose both. He made a few laudatory remarks about the President of the U.F.W.A., doing the same for Louis Normandeau, who then addressed the gathering. That Louis was a popular and favored candidate was evident from the reception given him on rising. It was noticeable, though, that many, even of his intimate friends, were unprepared for the manner in which he, a French-Canadian, expressed himself in clear forceful English, nor for the striking portrayal in a three minute talk of the U.F.A. principles, principles which cannot be simulated successfully, but have to be written deep in the life. Louis won the convention, and was cheered to the echo.

A Fine Appeal

Mrs. Warr, like a true U.F.A. patriot, made it unanimous, urging her supporters to get behind the nominee, in the one movement that knows no barriers of race or creed. Another cheer followed this request, and the convention in a most wonderful spirit of harmony, settled down to the routine work of the day.

A strong board has been elected. Donald MacLachlan will be agent, and it will likely be necessary to have headquarters at three different points, so large is the area. Though last in the field the U.F.A. is away to a good start. At the same time, delegates were under no illusion. They simply close their ears to the reiteration of handicaps. They believe that where there is a will there is a way.

Vote of Thanks to Former Member

D. P. Kellner, who formerly represented the constituency, declined, through delegates to the convention, to permit his name to go before the convention; and subsequent to the nomination wished Mr. Normandeau success in the contest. Appreciation of Mr. Kellner's past services in three campaigns, and his valiant pressing of the inquiry which resulted in the "clean up" of the election scandals of some years ago, was expressed in a vote of thanks passed by the convention.

J. A. Deliale, former member for Beaver River, urged the farmers of the constituency to "Take off your coats, as you did in 1921, and you will win Athabasca"; while Gordon Forster, M.L.A., congratulating the convention, pointed out that since the drought some of the former supporters of Robert Gardiner had moved into the constituency, and would doubtless give added strength to the active U.F.A. forces.

Among other speakers who expressed their good wishes were I. Goresky, M.L.A. Sam Carson, M.L.A., Milton McKeen, M.L.A., and P. A. Miskew, M.L.A.

Officers elected are: President, Fred Mawson, Vilna; Vice-president, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau; Secretary, Carl Stimpfle, Vilna.

The Candidate

Mr. Normandeau, who is still on the sunny side of forty, is a representative farmer of the constituency. He homesteaded in the Lac La Biche district in 1911, when the settlement was 125 miles from the nearest railway. Born at Beauharnois, he graduated from the college there in 1910, coming to Alberta immediately after graduation. He has farmed at Legal and Westlock and at Morinville, where he farms a half section of land. In recent years he has been a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool field service, in which his knowledge of co-operative principles and practice, and his personal experience of farm problems have enabled him to give most valuable service.

Private Control of Public Business Rendering Canadian People Impotent

Report of U.F.A. Power Committee to Annual Convention Discusses Grave Menace of Power Trust—Oppose Further Alienation of Alberta's Priceless Heritage to Private Interests

We meet here today in this conference of leaders of thought and action, with a firm faith in the fundamental soundness of the principles of democracy and a firm conviction that our institutions can and must be made to serve the interests of our Canadian people. The private control of public business for private profit is destroying the foundations of our Government and rendering the Canadian people impotent to govern themselves.

The discovery of steam, its application to the machine, the seizure of the coal fields by the coal barons, is now universally known. So, too, we are beginning to understand the fight for control of our oil fields when the internal combustion engine was first invented, but surprisingly few of our people realize the colossal game of grab being played by the Power Trust in its effort to control the development and distribution of electric power.

Electricity seems likely to play as important a part in human welfare in the twentieth century as steam did in the nineteenth. Probably no other industry is so narrowly controlled or so completely monopolized as electricity.

Organized Propaganda in United States

In the United States we find that 95 per cent of the output of electrical current is controlled by four major groups. Prior to 1928, when the Federal Trade Commission investigation started, the people of the United States were unaware of the highly organized propaganda agencies that had been created or the millions of dollars being spent to control public opinion by influencing newspapers, universities, university professors, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, professional organizations and even the common schools. The total amount spent in 1928 on propaganda and lobbying is estimated at around $1,500,000, to which we must add a claim of $28,000,000 spent on advertising in newspapers and magazines, a part of which is doubtless legitimate, but most of which is used as a club to control editorial policy. This scandal shocked the United States as the Beauharnois has startled Canada and the people of neither country were aware of the vast over-capitalization of the industry now being demonstrated.

It has been said that when a university professor, an eminent engineer, or famous writer, supposedly an independent authority, gravely warns against the dangers of public ownership or lauds individual initiative, the intelligent citizen lifts his eyebrows and asks who is really talking. The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau, and we wonder if he, too, is on the payroll.

Investigation shows that in the United States the Power Trust mixes into the election of every Board of Aldermen, in the smallest village in the country, at the election of every Governor, Congressman, Senator and President. They have highly-paid attorneys all over the country looking after their interests. They employ publicity experts of great ability to create public sentiment in favor of private ownership. Every dollar that goes towards paying the salary of their agents is charged to overhead expenses and taken from the people.

Now, the Beauharnois Scandal

We know this to be equally true in Canada since the recent enquiry into the Beauharnois power project revealed the fact that a large portion of the campaign funds for the last Dominion election was supplied from this source, and Sir John Aird, Jr., got his cool $125,000 for "Services rendered." This in spite of the fact that the promoters had not one cent invested in the project.

The President of our Association, Mr. Robert Gardiner, M.P., and his colleagues at Ottawa, were instrumental in bringing to light the corrupt practices upon a colossal scale by which this project was brought under the control of a group of financial buccaneers, including men holding high positions in the political life of Canada. It is cause for congratulation and pride that the magnificent work done by Mr. Gardiner in the face of heavy odds, in forcing the Beauharnois Power Corporation and the public men associated with it into the open, has given an added impetus to the public ownership movement not only in Canada, but also in the United States. Under the title "Canada's Teapot Dome," a very attractively printed booklet containing an outline of the history of the investigation and the evidence is being widely circulated by the Public Ownership League of the United States and is proving of much value in the educational campaign being carried on by that organization to combat the predatory interests which have fastened themselves upon the republic.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, who has always been an advocate of public ownership, was returned to the Senate last November despite the herculean efforts of the Power Trust, the National Republican Committee and President Hoover to defeat him. He owes his election to the intelligence and courage of the farmers and independent voters of Nebraska.

Coming back to Canada, let us take for comparison two of the chief industrial Provinces of the Dominion—Quebec and Ontario. Consider first Quebec, which with the great St. Lawrence River and its tributaries, possesses waterpower which will yield a larger total power than any other Province in the Dominion. Extensive developments have been made and practically every important municipality is being supplied with Hydro Electric. Power is extensively used in pulp, paper and timber mills as well as mining activities. The policy of the Quebec Government has been to lease the waterpowers to private enterprises. The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated exercises almost complete monopoly of electricity throughout most of the Province of Quebec.

The *Journal of Commerce* states that it is difficult to understand how the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated is permitted to operate within the Province of Quebec by the Government of the Province which represents the people. They are entirely dependent upon the people of the Province for an outlet for their product. Moreover, the commodity they sell is a natural resource of the Province. The profits they extract from the people are unreasonably large and the statement of the Montreal Heat, Light, and Power Consolidated operations for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1930, is as follows:

Gross revenue	$23,484,079.70
Operating costs	9,053,486.65
Net revenue	$14,430,593.05
Interest on bonds	3,138,600.99
Net income available for dividends	11,291,992.06

The stock on which their dividends are paid does not represent a dollar of investment. It is all water.

During the last three years the shares have been split twice. First, by giving each shareholder fifty per cent of the par value of his stock in cash and three new shares for each share he formerly held. Thus each stockholder has received fifty per cent of the par value of his stock in cash and six new shares for each share he formerly held.

The Ontario Plan

The remedy in the case of electrical power is simple. The municipalities in the Province of Quebec should form a co-operative organization similar to the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario, created by act of Parliament in 1908, to supply their own requirements for electricity at cost. Ontario has demonstrated to the world what can be accomplished by public ownership. This co-operative society of municipalities now serves more than seventy-five per cent of the population of Ontario and owns generating plants, power houses, transmission lines and distributing stations. There is one central organization for the purpose of development and the transmission; and in each city, town and rural municipality there is a subsidiary organization which buys power at wholesale rate from the central organization and distributes it to the citizens, as well as providing for the lighting of streets and other highways within the municipality. It is a convincing example of the efficiency of public ownership and control of a great natural resource. The feature that appeals more particularly to us is the fact that they subsidize rural lines and give the same splendid service to the rural people as they do to the urban centres.

A comparison of prices will show the advantages of public ownership even in urban centres.

A monthly domestic bill for 100 K.W. hours:

Toronto, Ontario—Public—The Hydro	$ 2.72
Montreal, Quebec—Private—The Montreal H.L.	8.46
Quebec, Quebec—Private—Quebec Power Co.	11.70

At the time the Hydro Electric Commission was organized, these private companies were charging prices that

(Continued on page 11)

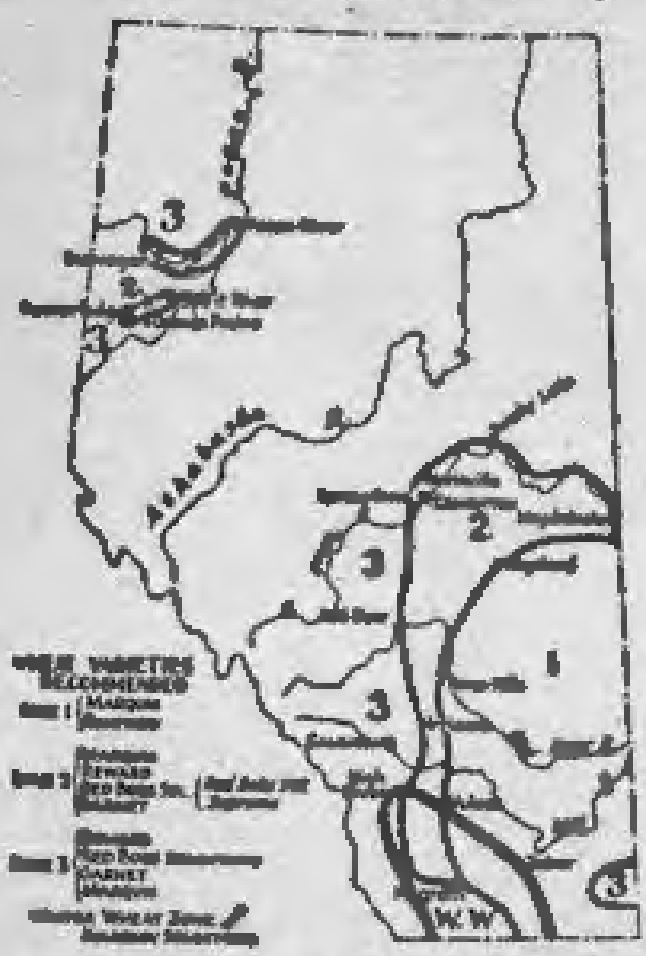
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Recommended Wheat Varieties for Alberta

Alberta wheat growers should make a careful study of the wheat zonation map printed on this page. This map has been prepared by leading authorities on the subject in the Province of Alberta and is the result of several years' preparation.

The information upon which the conclusions were drawn consisted of experimental data from the Dominion Experimental Farms at Lacombe, Lethbridge, and Beaver Lodge; the Provincial Schools of Agriculture at Olds and Vermilion; and the University of Alberta at Edmonton. The Dominion Experimental Farm at Scott, Saskatchewan, was asked to contribute its data. The experience in field observations of members of the above institutions, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Seed Branch and interested growers, was used to outline the zones in the map.

High and uniform quality in Canadian export grain is now more necessary than ever, since the competition in the world markets grows more severe each year. Superior quality can more readily be secured by the elimination of inferior varieties and the restriction to varieties of proven merit. The selected variety must be sufficiently high in yield and grade to be profitable to the grower and of a quality suitable to the consumer. In the accompanying map only those varieties are recommended that appear to warrant general usage over relatively large areas and that are high in market quality. The varieties are listed in order of preference for each zone on the basis of the above mentioned characteristics.



THE VARIOUS ZONES

Zone 1 comprises the south-eastern part of the Province, and closely corresponds to the areas of brown soil and dark brown or transition soil. It is bounded on the east by Saskatchewan, on the south by the international boundary and on the west and north by a line running between ranges 15 and 16 at Coutts through Magrath, Vulcan, Gleichen, Three Hills, Dayland, Kinsella to the Saskatchewan boundary between townships 47 and 48.

Zone 2 lies north and east of Zone 1 and corresponds fairly closely to the black soil belt or parkland area. It is separated from Zone 3 by a line beginning at Coutts on the south and running north through Magrath, ten miles east of Pincher Creek, High River, Irricana, Innisfail, Red Deer, Spruce Grove, Morinville and east through Smoky Lake, Armistice, Desberry to the boundary line between Zones 1 and 2 at the Saskatchewan boundary between townships 47 and 48. Zone 2 includes also an area along both sides of the Peace River running from the town of Peace River to approximately ten miles west of Dunvegan; also an area running from Sexsmith south to Grande Prairie and west through Beaverlodge.

Zone 3 corresponds fairly closely to the wooded soils and lies to the west and north of Zone 2 in the Peace River area and the Cypress Hills in the extreme south-eastern part of the Province.

The Winter Wheat Zone lies in the south-western part of the Province and is delimited on the south by the international boundary, and on the west, north and east by a line beginning at the boundary between ranges 26 and 27, running north along the foothills through Pincher Creek as far as High River, then east to ten miles north of Vulcan and south-east through Taber to the boundary between ranges 11 and 12.

The lines delimiting the various zones are arbitrary and are fixed only for the convenience of map-making. Slight changes have been made in the original map in order to co-ordinate the zone lines in Alberta with those of Saskatchewan. The recommendations for the different zones have been on the basis of our present knowledge of all of the standard varieties grown in Western Canada. Changes in zone boundaries may be necessary with the accumulation of further knowledge regarding the present known varieties and the introduction and production of new varieties.

WHEAT VARIETIES

The following varieties are listed in order of preference in the different zones:

Zone 1—Marquis and Renfrew.

Zone 2—Marquis, Reward, Red Bobs Selections and Garnet.

Zone 3—Reward, Red Bobs Selections, Garnet and Marquis.

Winter Wheat Zone—Kharkov Selections.

Marquis.—Marquis is of outstanding importance among the varieties at present being grown in Alberta. It is the standard of quality. It ripens without damage from frost in many of the wheat-growing areas of the Province; it is a high yielder, has straw of fair quality and does not shatter readily. The desirable qualities of Marquis are so outstanding that where it matures, it should not be cast aside for another variety until the superior value of the newer kind has been fully proven.

Renfrew.—This variety, which was introduced by the University of Alberta, has been well tried out at all the Experimental Stations in the Province, and on many farms in the south and east. In milling and baking qualities it is practically the same as Marquis; it has a longer and stronger straw; its average yield is slightly exceeds Marquis, but it requires about five days longer to ripen. In Zone 1, where the season is long enough and a long straw is desired, Renfrew is a valuable variety.

Reward.—This variety was introduced by the Dominion Experimental Farms

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

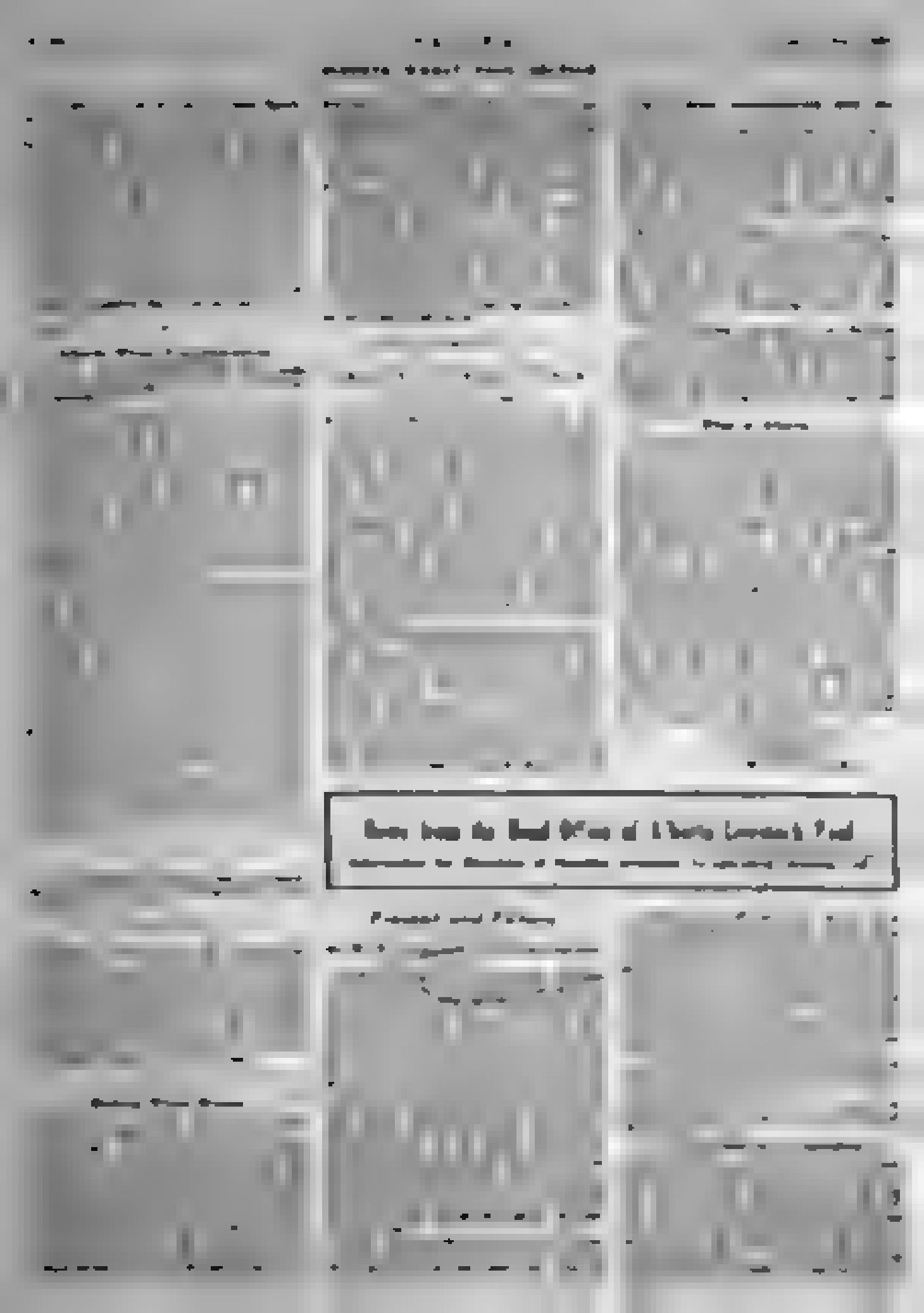
POOL

most of the
Cases for

way
Lots
of

a company
which have
years, that
a long way

conditions,
is supplied



Permanent

BANK OF MONTREAL

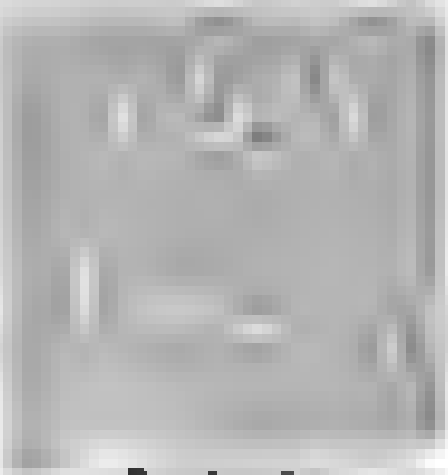
Alberta 4%
Demand Savings Certificates

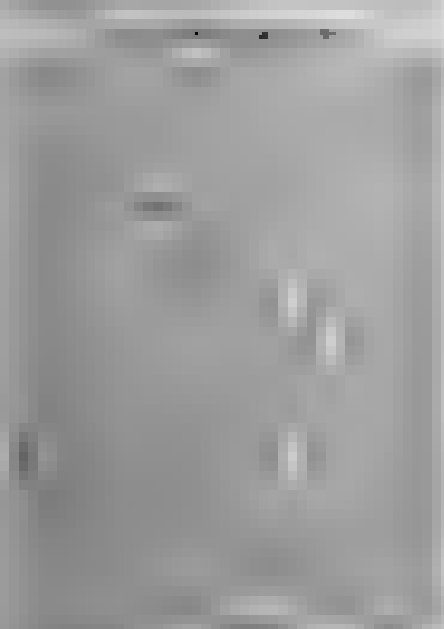
EMPRESS HOTEL

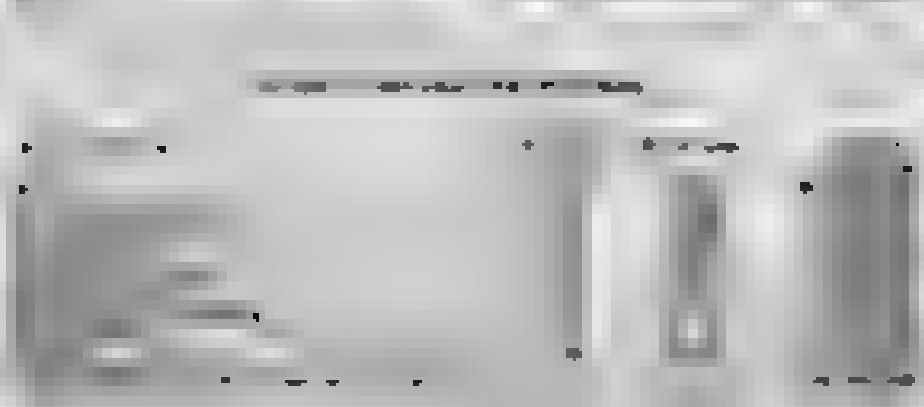
Our Rates Reduced to Help the Farmer!
100 Rooms to Rent 100

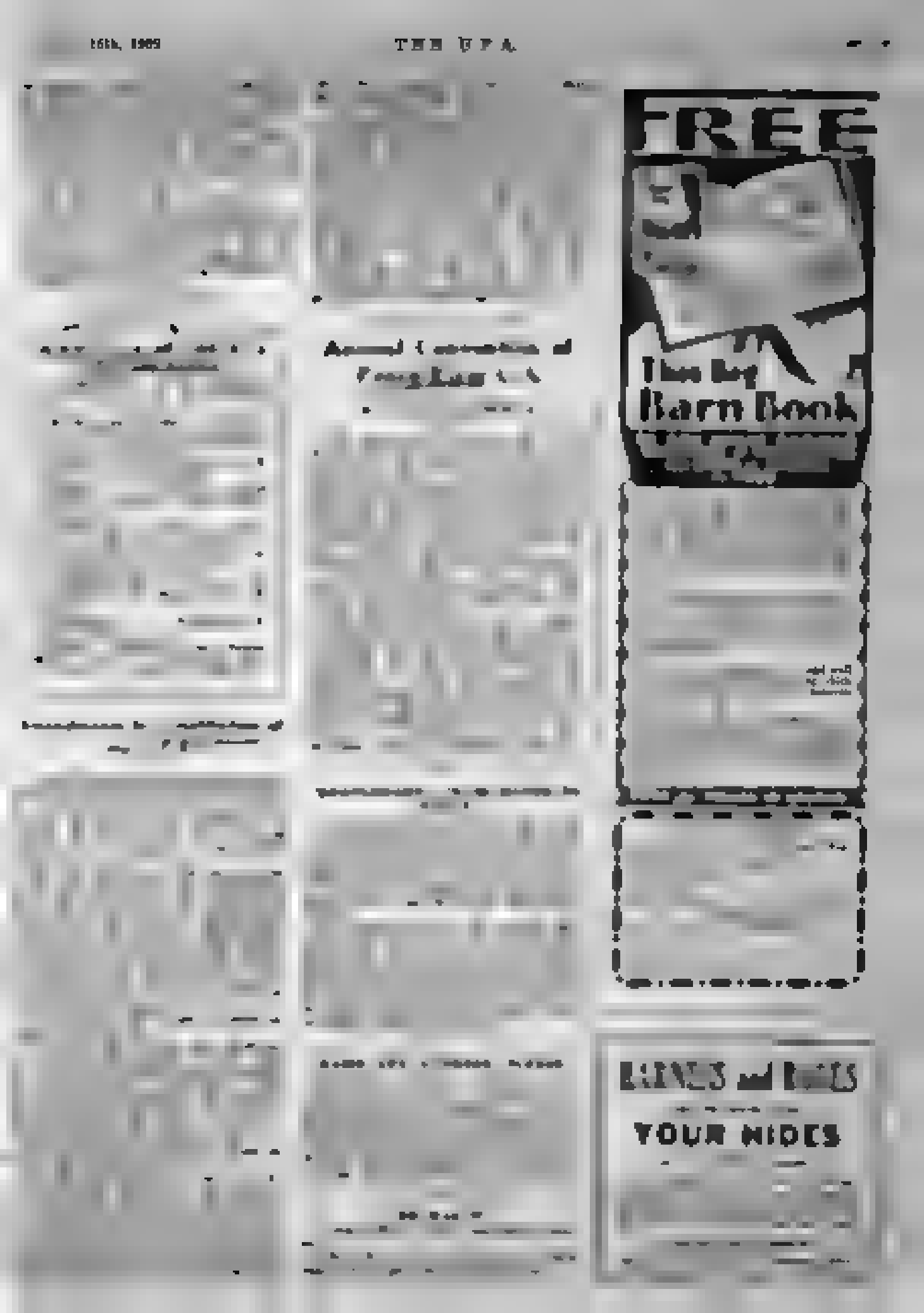
KING EDWARD HOTEL

The Lighthouse Bureau








FREE
Barn Book
YOUR NIDES

House Passes U.F.A. Resolution Proposing Council of Social and Economic Research

THE DOMINION BANK

Condensed Statement as at December 31st, 1931

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid Up	$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	9,165,209.23
Dividend and Bonus payable January 2nd, 1932	210,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	945.00
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders	$16,376,154.23
Deposits by the Public	135,449,095.07
Balances due other Banks in Canada	963,835.12
Balances due Foreign Banks	1,514,617.[illegible]
Notes in Circulation	[illegible]
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	366,948.27
	$151,[illegible]52,952.79
Letters of Credit Outstanding	1,622,126.30
	$152,875,079.09

ASSETS

Cash on Hand	$ 11,[illegible]15,084.93
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves	1,000,000.00
Cheques on Other Banks	6,789,8[illegible]3.28
Bank Balances	[illegible]
Cash Assets	$ [illegible],027,676.65
Government and Municipal Debentures, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks	26,[illegible]53,675.60
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds and Stocks	[illegible],[illegible]78.70
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds and Stocks	[illegible]83,400.31
Deposit with Dominion Government for purposes of Circulation Fund	334,950.00
Assets Immediately available	$ [illegible]
Commercial Loans	61[illegible],839.84
Bank Premises	6,05[illegible]60.59
Other Assets	95,570.90
	$[illegible],152,952.79
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	1,622,126.30
	$152,875,079.09

A. W. AUSTIN, President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Cartoons of the Year

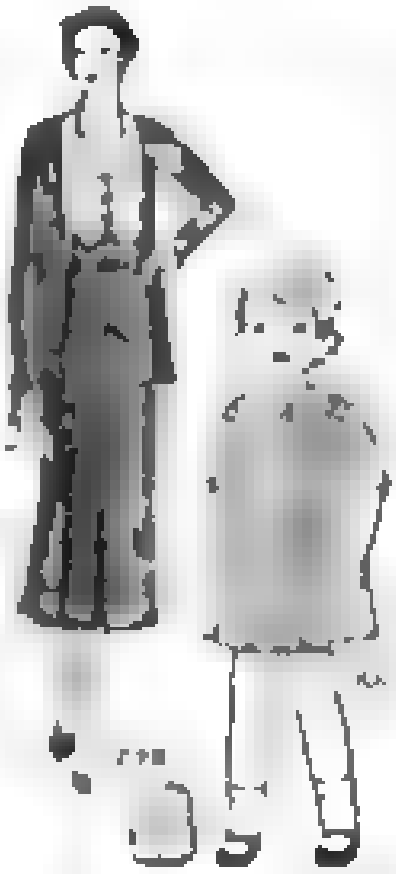
Seven of the cartoons that appeared in *The U.F.A.* during 1931, reprinted on book paper. An attractive folder, a most effective means of showing non-members at a glance the viewpoint of the association.

Price, 5 cents each. 50c a dozen.

Order from *The U.F.A.* Calgary

Interests of the United Farm Women

The U F A Pattern Department



Seasonable Recipes

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Loyalty

Dear Juniors:

To my mind, the success and welfare of our organization depends on the unswerving and loyal support of each individual member. Let each one of us make this resolution: to serve our organization more efficiently than we have in the past, whether or not we have considered ourselves giving our utmost support, for after all the past is what we may class as an education towards the work that we are to undertake in the future. By no means have our efforts in the past been fruitless, but rather an inspiration for the betterment of our worthy organization, an organization of which we are proud, one that has served us successfully in the past and will do in the coming day, providing each one of us make a stand to that end.

Are we, as Juniors, going to let the efforts of our predecessors be lost or even forgotten? No, we are not. We cannot, though some would exult over the break-up of the U.F.A.

What is the first and most important matter that is essential to the efficient functioning of any organization? Membership. Without membership we are nowhere—we have no foundation on which to build our principles.

Then comes loyalty, the most important duty, for without loyalty what good is membership? We must have loyalty to build up our principles, and so on the whole structure progresses, and from out of that loyalty arises co-operation, a closer relationship among men that we may face our problems with a clearer understanding of both our business and social surroundings.

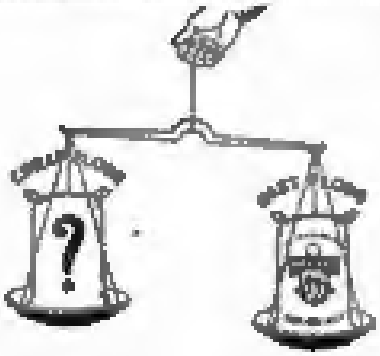
I will now go back to the beginning, our own little Junior Local, which I will term as the seed of a great organization, providing we as Juniors prepare ourselves to take our place among our seniors when the time comes.

We get together and form a Local, and elect our officers. From then on, they have their duties to perform. But what about the rest of us? We must not think that that is all there is to it. We must not just go to one meeting during the year, pay our dues and say to our neighbor, "I am a U.F.A. member." True you are, but just sit down and think this over. What good can you expect to derive from the small membership fee alone? And then again, if through the efforts of your organization you receive some great benefit, can you accept it with a feeling that you yourself have done nothing to warrant the benefit that you have received? Is it not a great deal better to be able to say: "I have given a helping hand to bring this about!"

This year for the first time, I was fortunate enough to be present for a few days at the U.F.A. Annual Convention. While sitting there listening to speeches and discussions on various subjects of vital interest in our everyday life, and the welfare of our Province, I could not help but think of the time when you and I will be engaged in the same manner, trying to solve problems which occur from year to year as time goes on, which make one who is so interested in the welfare of our organization long for the loyal support of every available member.

And, Juniors, there are few organizations with such a valuable asset as the Junior branch if we could only realize it.

STUDY THIS PICTURE— THEN THINK



DIFFERENCE IN COST ONLY

1¢ PER DAY

FOR FAMILY OF FOUR

The difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Robin Hood flour, and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR. Is the saving worth what it costs you in health risk, questionable purity, unappetizing flavor and poor food value?

Ask Your Dealer For

Robin Hood FLOUR

CLEAN---PURE

MAKES MORE LOAVES OF BETTER BREAD

Investments Chosen by Head Office

SECURITIES that protect the principal and yield a regular income—selected with care by our Bond Department at Head Office—may be purchased through the Branch Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

FRANK A. ROLPH, President.

Col. J. F. Michie, Vice-President. R. S. Wilkie, Vice-President.

A. E. Phipps, General Manager

230 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

What better training can we get than through our own Locals, and also, what can be the social life of our community unless we ourselves if we make up our minds to do so?

Remember Juniors, that the worth of our organization is the worth of each individual composing that organization.

Sincerely yours,

JONATHAN TOULE, Jr.

Junior Director [illegible]
R.R. 2, Okotoks.

Junior News Items

The officers for 1932 of the Cando Junior Local are: Maude Turnbull, Lawrence Savage and Helena Patrick.

The sessions of the Rosewood Junior local are held every two weeks at 7-30 o'clock at Rosewood School, writes the secretary, Donald Stover.

The social evening sponsored by the Rothern Juniors was a huge success, writes the secretary, Sidney A. Wright. Velma Brannett is the new vice-president.

The annual meeting of the Arcadia Junior Local was held at the home of Mrs. W. Wright. Officers elected were: Stanley Wright, Ruth Johnson and Esther Johnson.

A successful meeting of the Tofield Junior Local was held January 14th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kaffel. The Local now has 17 members.

At the annual meeting of the Johnny Canucks Junior Local, held December 30th, at Mayview school, the officers elected were: Orlo Doane, president; Mrs. Lee Richardson, secretary.

The main item on the program at the January meeting of the Bowley Junior Local was a debate, writes Lillian Jarvis, Junior reporter. The judges were E. J. Garland, H.P., R. Yorke, R. S. Hawkins.

At the annual meeting of the Rockhill Junior Local, the officers elected were: Mayme Bennett, Floyd Howg, Street Sverteson, secretary. Four directors were elected to act with the executive in planning the year's program.

Eleven members were present at the January 16th meeting of the Travers Junior Local, writes Marvin Turley, secretary. The supervisor, Mr. G. King, gave the juniors a talk on co-operation in the Local. Prizes are being offered in a membership contest, and the Juniors are trying hard to get all the young people in the district to join.

The debating league as outlined by Mr. Irvine, M.P., was the main topic of discussion at the January 5th meeting of the Bismark Junior Local, which was held at the home of Leone Rose. It was decided to enter the league. After the meeting, a delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Rose and the girls, writes Margaret Archibald, secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Josephburg Junior Local, January 14th, at Josephburg School, the officers elected were: Rudolph Ripple, Norah Ashton, Ruth Griffin; advisers, Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. Ashton; auditors, Norah Ashton; Wilfred Munn press agent; program committee: Margaret Munn, Esther Frey, Dorothy Willis, Lloyd Willis, Rudolph Ripple. Permission has been given the juniors to make a skating rink on the creek, by Ernest Thomas.

(Other Junior Items held over.)

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 5)

other delegates, were the following, which are given together with the Premier's answers in summary:

1. Which Government made the first advance in this matter? Answer: No compulsion or influence had been used to bring about change. The question was first raised by the Alberta Government, in 1928, when it was believed economy might be effected; and it was suggested Alberta force take over R.C.M.P. duties. The Dominion Government said they must have a substantial force for duty in the North West Territories, and as they needed headquarters and equipment for this purpose, did not wish to give up the little extra work being done in the Prairie Provinces. The Dominion made a counter proposal to take over policing of Alberta, but wanted to charge $50,000 more than they would charge Saskatchewan, and agreement was not accepted. Moreover, the Alberta Government's ideal was a force concentrating not so much on mere law and order, but giving such services as the force was giving in the various communities. Later the Alberta Government asked the Dominion to re-open the question.

2. What control will the Alberta Government have over the Mounted Police under the agreement? Answer: The commissioner of police will be under the control of the Attorney General in all matters relating to law and order. In the matters of customs, post office, and many things purely of a Federal nature, he would report to and take instructions from Ottawa.

3. If the men in the Provincial force are not taken over, how are they to be cared for? Answer: The few men who are dropped will be cared for through the Pension fund that has been raised over a term of years.

4. What control in the case of industrial disputes? Answer: Exactly the same as today. The Province will give instructions to the Police Commission.

5. What about section 98 of the criminal code, concerning free speech and assembly? Answer: Exactly the same position as today; that is to say, proceedings are started when someone lays information. Any individual, any officer, can lay a charge, but generally the code is administered by the Provincial force, not Ottawa.

6. What is the length of time of the contract? Answer: The balance of the time of the Saskatchewan contract, made for 7 years in 1928.

The above were among numerous points raised in the discussion during which one delegate expressed apprehension lest we should be subject to the "stool pigeon" system adopted by the R.C.M.P. in recent years in such cases as that of Sergeant Leopold, which had tarnished the good name of the force.

Not Satisfied to Lose Force

Congratulating the Premier on the detailed information given, Henry Young said that in spite of the strong reasons advanced, he was not satisfied to see the Provincial force done away with. There was a Government at Ottawa not over scrupulous. It was possible a serious crisis might arise; and if it did, he was not satisfied that forces directed from Ottawa would not revert to Ottawa control, carrying secret orders.

The debate closed with a brief statement by Col. Robinson, who complimented the Premier on his explanation, but stated that he still remained of the opinion that Alberta should continue to maintain her own Provincial force.

On a standing vote the resolution was lost, as stated, by 103 votes to 36.

(To be Continued)

U.F.W.A. REPORTS

A booklet containing copies of resolutions dealt with by the U.F.W.A. Convention and verbatim reports of all addresses and the conveners' reports, can be secured from Central Office, at the cost price of 25 cents each.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FINANCING

An interesting experiment in municipal financing is being tried by the town of Cardston, according to press reports. The town council are issuing $10,000 of treasury script—a local currency which will be accepted in payment of municipal taxes and light and water services. The plan is that municipal employees will receive 40 per cent of their wages in ordinary legal tender, and the remainder in the local currency, with a view to its being used for local trading.

DEATH OF TALTED MEMBER

Deep regret is expressed by Norman Christie, Secretary-Treasurer of Vimy Ridge Local, in reporting the death of Mrs. J. M. Fairfax, who has been an active member of the Vimy Ridge U.F.W.A. since its inception and has held the Presidency for several years. Mrs. Fairfax was always an outstanding figure in Committee work and in all other work for the Local.

FEED AND SEED

BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERATION, REGISTERED. Large or small lots. Also surplus pure Banner grown from registered. Henry Young, Millet, Alberta.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS. Alfalfa Hay and other fodder of the highest quality for sale. All Alfalfa Hay sold on grade. Write us for special prices. Brooks Farmers' Comp. Assn. Ltd., Brooks, Alberta.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR ALL GRADES of grain and it will be to your advantage to get in touch with us when you are selling any low grade wheat or mixed grains. Edmonton Grain & Hay Co. Ltd., Box 815, Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED—FEED OATS, SEND SAMPLE, and price to C. C. Harrington, Fallowfield, Alberta.

FOR SALE—CAR LOTS CLEANED SEED, also feed oats. Registered Victory and Banner Oats. Registered Marquis and Certified Reward Wheat. Write for prices, stating quantity required. Peace River Co-operative Seed Growers Limited, Grande Prairie, Alberta.

[illegible] TONS GOOD OAT BUNDLES SPRING, Shelter. Will accept livestock in trade. Phone R 200. A. W. Ardley, Tees, Alta.

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED mixture. Government tested, Grade No. 1. Nine dollars per hundred. Clipped. Bags included. F.O.B. Fairview, Alta., F. L. Green.

FISH

YOU WILL WANT OUR LATEST ILLUSTRATED price list of New, Winter-Caught fresh water fish before ordering your winter's supply. A post card will bring it. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT, 10c; WHITEfish, 7c; Pickerel, 6c; Pike, 4½c; Mixed fish, 5c. E. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alberta.

REMNANTS

3 LBS. PRINTS, SILK OR VELVET $1.00. A. McCreary Co., Chatham, Ontario.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TOMS FROM MAMMOTH GOVernment Standard 27 lb. stock, $2.00 or 3 for $5.00. A. McCready, Box 48, Erskine, Alta.

WINNED BRONZE GOBBLERS, OVERweight, Association prizes. Unbanded 18-25 lbs., $3. Jessie Tom, Clive, Alberta.

BEAUTIFULLY BRONZED, LARGE FRAME, 24-28 lb. Toms, B's, $10; C's, $7. D. Casey, Carstairs, Alberta.

ALBERTA TURKEYS
Reserve for large size and most true Government Graded and Banded
Grade A Toms, 24-30 lb., $00. Young Hens, 18-20 lb., $12
Grade B Toms, 24-30 lb., 18. Young Hens, 15-16 lb., 8
Grade C Toms, 24-30 lb., 7. Young Hens, 14-15 lb., 5
Prices one-third less than last year.
ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY ASSOCIATION
Box 102, Edmonton, Alberta.

POULTRY

PRINGLE ELECTRIC CHICKS. BRED FROM high producing flocks. 8 leading breeds. Write for free catalogue. Pringle Electric Hatchery, 228-17th Ave. East, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn Cockerels, bred by registered male, $2.00 each; 3 for $5.00. From registered stock, $3.00. Pearl Guinea Cocks, $1.00. Large Bronze Turkey Toms, $6.00. Hens, $4.00. Mrs. J. M. Cookson, Tofield, Alta.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $1.25 each. Fred Finley, Lindburg, Alta.

PUREBRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels from blood-tested stock $1.25 each. Mrs. J. E. Hayfield, Bitters Lake, Alberta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND R. C. Rhode Island Red Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for sale. Apply, C.P.R. Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM TRAP-nested and Government approved stock, $2.00 each. M. Thorburn, Stanmore, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM HO. 16336 his dam 25 W.Z. 220, 27 oz. to dos. eggs 1628 contest. $3.00 each. W. Mortimer, Excel, Alberta.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels from Provincial Certified and Approved Dams, $3.00, $5.00 and $10.00. Also Hatching Eggs. Geo. E. Finger, Stanmore, Alta.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels from R. C. pedigreed, R.O.P. stock. High egg records, beautiful birds, $3.00. Hugh Simpson, Innisfree.

A. J. Hill

Darling Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec. 20. Fri., our new Calgary manager, personally visited and selected the Pure Bred Alberta Birds that will supply our Calgary hatchery. We guarantee our chicks. Also chicks from government blood-tested flocks. Order March chicks now. For Charges hatching eggs from our Blk. 1000. 7 cents per chick.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS

Hatchery chicks hatched right in Hambley type electric incubators, type that has returned pure Bred-to-lay Hatches in Western Canada

Per 100 Chicks	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
White Leghorns	$14	$14	$12	$10
Barred Rocks	15	15	14	12
Other Breeds	16	16	15	14

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
We send Certificate of Breeding with each order.
Cockerels Hatching 12.00 Per 100 Extra
Write today for FREE Brooder Colored Rate Card and Poultry Raisers Guide
Catalogue
HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES LIMITED
REGINA SASKATOON EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for the price of four, nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of nineteen.

TERMS—Cash with order.

WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $1.00 EACH. C. L. Cline, Penola, R.F. Alberta.

BABY CHICKS—ALL BREEDS, LOWEST prices, from "Best-to-Lay" stock. Write or phone for price list. T. J. Gerbert, 1424 Seventeenth Ave. West, Calgary.

50 PUREBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Large vigorous birds, $2.50 and $3.00. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake.

GUINEAS

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS, $1.50 PER pair. R. Buckley, Glenshee.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE— TWO YOUNG REGISTERED Belgian Stallions. Oscar E. Carlson, R.R.1, Trochu, Alberta.

FELIX GHSEBO, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of registered Belgians. Let me know your wants.

WANTED — REGISTERED SHORTHORN Heifers. R. Anderson, Bawlf, Alberta.

HIDES AND FURS

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON—Hides, Furs and Sheepskins tanned. Freight paid on hides tanned. Ask for Price List.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE — WINDMILL, GOOD SHAPE. Triple, horse gang plow, 2ky new. Box 436, Youngstown, Alberta.

FOR SALE — INTERNATIONAL HORSE-power Hay Press, cheap for cash. Godwin, Big Valley, Alberta.

FARM LANDS

SELLING—SIX QUARTERS, FOUR UNDER cultivation, good district. Write Box 24, Duhamel, Alberta.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMpany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 905 First street east, Calgary.

POSITIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED BY EXPERIENCED Municipal Sec.-Treas., with good recommendations from council. Very small salary required. Write James Stewart, Route 4, Penola.

HELP WANTED

WE'LL PAY YOU CASH FOR KNITTING socks at home. Send stamp for particulars. Home Knitting Company, 75 Dundas East, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT SELLing monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO TRADE FOR LUMBER OR TAMARAC Fence Posts, 24-28. Cushman Separator J. B. Mandeville, Ryley, Alberta.

ADDRESSING CHARGES, BATTERIES INstantly, eliminates old method, satisfaction guaranteed. Box 242, Didsbury, Alta.

LUMBER

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES. Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED good prices. F. Hall, Quesnel, B.C.

LUMBER AND FUEL WOOD FOR SALE AT a big saving. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

LUMBER FOR LESS—WE PAY FREIGHT. Direct from mill to you. Write for prices and estimates before building.—Detailed Plans Free with Order. The Precious Lumber Co'y, 68b-12th Ave. W., P.O. Box 1215, Vancouver, B.C.

FENCE POSTS, FUEL WOOD. ALL KINDS. Your business answered promptly. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

TAMARAC POSTS, PICKETS, POLES, PIT Props, for sale. John Morgan, Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTERfields and Chairs; also draping windows is our business. Write our Decorating Department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10028 Jasper Ave., Edmonton. (Opposite Corona Hotel).

WATCH REPAIRS

CO-OPERATE BY SENDING ME YOUR watch work which I will do at a reasonable charge and guarantee to satisfy you in every way. I have no agents. Send for mailing box. Charges submitted, and if not satisfactory, watch returned postpaid. M. M. King, Watchmaker, Delacourt, Alberta. U.F.A. member, Pool member 11834. "His work is satisfactory and charges moderate." A. L. Sauer, Manager, Rural Bank, Langdon.

DENTISTS

DR. LEE E. DODDS, DENTAL SURGEON. 406 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

OPTOMETRISTS, OPTICIANS

A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND E. ROY McLEAN. Sight Specialists. 224-8th Ave. West, Calgary.

HEALTH

DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR—15 years treating chronic diseases. Tegler Building, Edmonton.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

SHORT, ROSE, SHAW & MATHOOD—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

MOTHERSILL & DYDE—SOLICITORS FOR the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd. 704 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 918 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M5520. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

MENNETT, HANNAN & SANFORD, Barristers & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

PATENTS

A List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free on Request. The Banner Co.

Dept. 148 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont.

WHEN IN CALGARY STAY AT THE HOTEL YORK
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

STATEMENT FOR 1931

ASSURANCES IN FORCE (net)	$3,051,077,000
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR (net)	327,959,000
TOTAL INCOME (net)	197,140,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	136,509,000
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES IN 1931	95,235,000
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES SINCE ORGANIZATION	994,185,000
SURPLUS AND CONTINGENCY RESERVE	21,126,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES (including paid up Capital Stock)	603,678,000
ASSETS, AT DECEMBER 31st, 1931	624,804,000

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS REVIEWED

". . . I think you will agree with me that for a year such as that through which we have just passed the showing is a remarkably fine one.

"New assurances of over $527,000,000, and a total in force exceeding $3,000,000,000, are figures so great as to need no emphasis.

"The distribution of our new business is interesting. Canada contributed $101,000,000, United States $291,000,000, Great Britain $50,000,000, and the rest of the world $85,000,000.

"Our mortality experience has been even more favourable than that of last year, the claims being but 54.5 per cent. of the expected, against 57.0 per cent. in 1930.

"Since business was commenced in 1871 we have paid out in benefits $594,000,000. Last year alone our payments were $93,000,000, an amount exceeding the total assurances written in 1922. We may well rejoice over the magnitude and importance of the social service which the Company is performing.

"During the past year life assurance has been tested as perhaps never before, and it has withstood the trial triumphantly. So far as I am aware not one life company on the continent has had to close its doors, a wonderful record. In Canada we can claim with pride that even since Confederation not one Dominion licensed company has ever failed.

"It will be noticed that in addition to the surplus of $16,000,000 over all liabilities and capital stock, we have a contingency reserve of $4,700,000 to provide for possible shrinkage in mortgages and other real estate investments. Our reserves have been calculated on the same strong basis as last year. Although our investments payable in American currency greatly exceed our liabilities in that currency, we have treated both as on a par, taking no credit for the premium on American funds. Our liabilities under contracts in other currencies also are included at a total greater than required at the prevailing rates of exchange.

"Our holdings of stocks have been valued on the basis laid down by the Dominion Department of Insurance, which is practically the same as that adopted for all companies by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States.

"In new investments we have favoured high grade bonds, the yield on which is now very attractive. Our purchases of Canadian Government bonds during the year amounted to $23,000,000.

"The profits paid or allowed to policyholders amounted to over $26,000,000, or over 20 per cent. of the total annual premium income.

"In the light of these figures, the report is indeed an excellent one.

"And what of the future? No one believes that the depression will last for ever. It is impossible to say just when the turn will come, but with the vast natural resources of this continent, and the brains, energy, and actual wealth of its people, business recovery is inevitable. When prosperity does return no company will share in its benefits in greater measure than our own."

—*From the President's Address at the Annual Meeting*

SIXTY-ONE YEARS OF SERVICE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Printed for The U.F.A. Limited at the office of the Alberton Job Press Limited, 310-9th Avenue East, Calgary, Alberta